## **CLAIMS**

- 1. A laser irradiation apparatus comprising:
  - a laser oscillator;
- a slit for blocking an end portion of a laser beam emitted from the laser oscillator;
  - a condensing lens for projecting an image formed at the slit onto an irradiation surface; and

means for moving the irradiation surface relative to the laser beam.

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- 2. A laser irradiation apparatus comprising:
  - a first laser oscillator;
  - a second laser oscillator;
- a waveplate for changing a polarizing direction of a first laser beam emitted

  15 from the first laser oscillator;
  - a polarizer for combining the first laser beam and a second laser beam emitted from the second laser oscillator;
    - a slit for blocking an end portion of the combined laser beam;
    - a condensing lens for projecting an image formed at the slit to an irradiation
- 20 surface; and

means for moving the irradiation surface relative to the laser beam.

3. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2,

wherein the condensing lens is two convex cylindrical lenses or a spherical

lens.

4. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 3,

wherein the two convex cylindrical lenses are arranged so that their generatrix lines intersect with each other.

- 5. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the laser beam is a continuous wave laser beam.
- 10 6. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 5,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, YVO<sub>4</sub>, YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, a solid-state laser such as an alexandrite laser or a Ti:sapphire laser, a gas laser such as an Ar ion laser or a Kr ion laser, or a semiconductor laser such as a GaN laser, a GaAs laser, or an InAs laser.

7. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the laser beam has a pulse width of femtoseconds.

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8. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 7,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a Ti:sapphire laser, a chromium forsterite laser, or a Yb:YAG laser.

9. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 to 2,

wherein the laser beam is a pulsed laser beam with a repetition rate of 10 MHz or more.

5 10. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 7,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, YVO<sub>4</sub>, YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of elements selected from the group consisting of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, an Ar ion laser, or a Ti:sapphire laser.

11. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2,

wherein a width of a microcrystal region in a laser irradiation region formed by the laser irradiation apparatus ranges from 1 to 20  $\mu m$ .

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- 12. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the slit has a blocking plate which is opened and closed.
- 13. The laser irradiation apparatus according to Claim 1 or 2,
- wherein an image at the slit and an image on the irradiation surface are in a conjugated relation by the condensing lens.
  - 14. A method for manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising: forming a semiconductor film over a substrate;

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producing a first laser beam emitted from a laser oscillator into a second laser beam by passing through a slit;

producing the second laser beam into a third laser beam by using a condensing lens;

5 irradiating the semiconductor film with the third laser beam; and moving the third laser beam relative to the semiconductor film.

15. A method for manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising:

forming a semiconductor film over a substrate;

combining a first laser beam emitted from a first laser oscillator whose polarizing direction has been changed by a waveplate with a second laser beam emitted from a second laser oscillator by a polarizer, the combined laser beam serving as a third laser beam;

producing the third laser beam into a fourth laser beam by passing through a slit;

producing the fourth laser beam into a fifth laser beam by using a condensing lens;

irradiating the semiconductor film with the fifth laser beam; and moving the fifth laser beam relative to the semiconductor film.

16. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 14 or 15,

wherein the condensing lens is two convex cylindrical lenses or a convex spherical lens.

17. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 14 or 15,

wherein the laser beam is a continuous wave laser beam.

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18. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 17,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, YVO<sub>4</sub>, YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of elements selected from the group consisting of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, a solid-state laser such as an alexandrite laser or a Ti:sapphire laser, a gas laser such as an Ar ion laser or a Kr ion laser, or a semiconductor laser such as a GaN laser, a GaAs laser, or an InAs laser.

15 19. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim14 or 15,

wherein the laser beam has a pulse width of femtoseconds.

- 20. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 19,

  wherein the laser beam is emitted from a Ti:sapphire laser, a chromium forsterite laser, or a Yb:YAG laser.
  - 21. The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim14 or 15,

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wherein the laser beam is a pulsed laser beam with a repetition rate of 10 MHz or more.

The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 21,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y2O3, YVO4, YAlO3, or GdVO4, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of elements selected from the group consisting of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, an Ar ion laser, or a Ti:sapphire laser.

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The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim14 or 23. 15,

wherein a width of a microcrystal region to a laser irradiation region formed by the irradiation ranges from 1 to 20 µm.

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The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim14 or 15,

wherein the slit has a blocking plate which is opened and closed.

The method for manufacturing a semiconductor device according to Claim 14 or 20 25. 15,

wherein an image at the slit and an image on the semiconductor film are in a conjugated relation by the condensing lens.

## 26. A laser irradiation method comprising:

producing a first laser beam emitted from a laser oscillator into a second laser beam by passing through a slit;

producing the second laser beam into a third laser beam by using a condensing

5 lens;

irradiating an irradiation surface with the third laser beam; and moving the third laser beam relative to the irradiation surface.

## 27. A laser irradiation method comprising:

combining a first laser beam emitted from a first laser oscillator whose polarizing direction has been changed by a waveplate with a second laser beam emitted from a second laser oscillator by a polarizer, the combined laser beam serving as a third laser beam;

producing the third laser beam into a fourth laser beam by passing through a

producing the fourth laser beam into a fifth laser beam by using a condensing lens;

irradiating an irradiation surface with the fifth laser beam; and moving the fifth laser beam relative to the irradiation surface.

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slit;

28. The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27,

wherein the condensing lens is two convex cylindrical lenses or a convex spherical lens.

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The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27, wherein the laser beam is a continuous wave laser beam.

The laser irradiation method according to Claim 29,

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y2O3, YVO4, YAlO3, or GdVO4, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of elements selected from the group consisting of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, a solid-state laser such as an alexandrite laser or a Ti:sapphire laser, a gas laser such as an Ar ion laser or a Kr ion laser, or a semiconductor laser such as a GaN laser, a GaAs laser, or an InAs laser.

- The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27, wherein the laser beam has a pulse width of femtoseconds.
- The laser irradiation method according to Claim 31,

laser beam is emitted from a Ti:sapphire laser, chromium forsterite laser, or a Yb:YAG laser.

The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27, 20 33.

wherein the laser beam is a pulsed laser beam with a repetition rate of 10 MHz or more.

The laser irradiation method according to Claim 33, 34.

wherein the laser beam is emitted from a laser having a medium of a single-crystal YAG, YVO<sub>4</sub>, forsterite (Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>), YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, or a poly-crystal (ceramic) YAG, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, YVO<sub>4</sub>, YAlO<sub>3</sub>, or GdVO<sub>4</sub>, each of which is doped with one or a plurality of elements selected from the group consisting of Nd, Yb, Cr, Ti, Ho, Er, Tm, and Ta as dopant, an Ar ion laser, or a Ti:sapphire laser.

35. The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27,

wherein a width of a microcrystal region to a laser irradiation region formed by the laser irradiation apparatus ranges from 1 to 20  $\mu m$ .

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- 36. The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27, wherein the slit has a blocking plate which is opened and closed.
- 37. The laser irradiation method according to Claim 26 or 27,
- wherein an image at the slit and an image on the irradiation surface are in a conjugated relation by the condensing lens.